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REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

VOLUME 3.

The Louisianian.

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GEO. T. RUBY.....Editor.

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REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1874.

SINGLE COPIES 5 CENTS.

of four or five dollars each will also

be sold.

NUMBER 37.

REGRET.

HARRY E. BRADLEY, in Appleton's

newspaper, has died.

He offered a kiss in the morning—

I coldly turned away.

For an idle word that I overheard

Had rankled a night and a day.

I know, in truth, it was nothing.

That he would have blushed to own,

That point and sting of the trifling thing

Crept out of my heart alone.

It was a kiss, but it was a kiss of

But a vexed unquiet spirit

Weighs not matter bright

And the sore smart of a jealous heart

Puts reason out of sight.

Let him go in the morning

Without the kiss he sought;

And the day was long, but I nursed my

wrong

With many a bitter thought.

One bitter thought, God help me!

Did not enter my brain.

That kind of mine by word or sign,

He would never seek again.

At an evening shadow gathered,

My heart began to beat,

With a quickened sense of his influence,

And I longed for his return.

Leaning against the window,

That overlooked the street,

I strained my ear high to hear

In the crowd of hurrying feet,

Far off, the dimmest distance,

I should have known it well;

But there came instead a muffled tread,

And the sharp shrill of the bell.

Some grist, though dry, and bitter

Find; but their curse,

But some retain the old pain

As long as life endures.

I did not know in the morning

When I coldly turned away,

That I should miss and mourn that kiss

Down to my dying day!

PRGS.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of the "New Orleans Times" were sold yesterday.

AND REVENGE OF CERTAIN SWINISH PEOPLE.

THE HUMAN RACE.

PE—THE CHARACTERISTICS OF

THE HUMAN RACE.

CONVENTIONALISM, says the "Liberal Review," carried to the lengths which it sometimes is, ceases to be a virtue and becomes a positive fault, which should be sternly reprobated by every man who is reasonable enough to think that people may do better than pay slavish allegiance to the falsehood of all false gods, fashion. Certain it is that the individual who has brought himself to believe that it is his principal duty to act on the belief that conventionalism is omnipotent gets comparatively little pleasure out of his existence, and, most undoubtedly, misses many of its sweets such as are enjoyed by less particular persons. At the same time, while it is something more than simply unwise to be an indiscriminate stickler for a false code of etiquette, it is still worse to run to an extreme in the opposite direction. Every human being owes something to his fellows, and, though he is not called upon to sacrifice his own individuality and freedom of action at the instance of the dictum of his neighbors, it is incumbent upon him to display some regard for their feelings, and, perhaps, prejudices. None but a coarse minded slob or an ill bred cad will give offense merely for the fun of the thing, or for the purpose of asserting his own independence and calling attention to himself. Unfortunately, there are in the world a great many creatures of this stamp, who declare their innate vulgarity with an obtrusiveness and a persistence which would really be deserving of hearty recommendation if the energy expended by them were directed in a proper direction. Their delight is to horrify and annoy all the people with whom they are brought in contact who do not happen to be of the same type as themselves. Possibly they are led to pursue this line of conduct because it involves comparatively little trouble, it being always the simplest matter to please, and because they feel that they have not sufficient talent or enough pertinacity to enable them to draw pronounced notice to themselves by legitimate means. Meet them at dinner anywhere and the chances are that they will quickly inspire you with feelings of the utmost disgust, which, if they perceive, they will probably do their best to increase, as it is their wont to glory in your discomfiture, and that those who are honored with the same show themselves by no means averse to dropping it. They proclaim the circumstance that people frequently fail to notice them when a meeting in the street takes place. In this they can detect no reflection on themselves, and, consequently, are not induced to mend their ways. They are, however, persuaded to howl about dandyism and never to lose an opportunity of declaring what a contemptible thing it is. We have no sympathy with their lamentations and denunciations. Dandyism cannot, of course, be defended, but even dandyism is preferable to studied slovenliness. Moreover, the dandyism decried by the individuals under notice is often what sensible persons would not be induced to so stigmatize. If a man is neat about his clothes, and particularly that his shirt front and cuffs shall not look as if they had been worn for a week, then the persons now being considered dub him a dandy, and are as sarcastic as they are able to be at his expense. For their own parts they seem to scorn to brush their attire, and crumpled and soiled linen seems to be their idea of what is comfortable and proper. It is a pity that they cannot be brought to see that people may well consider it a disgrace to be seen in their company, and that so long as they conduct themselves in their present fashion they deserve all the humiliation that can be put upon them.

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The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY.....

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1874

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to
H. A. CORBIN,
Business Manager.
New Orleans, Feb. 26, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR TREASURER,

Hon. ANTOINE DUBUCLET,

OF DERVILLE.

For Congressmen.

FIRST DISTRICT,

Hon. J. HALE SYPHER.

SECOND DISTRICT,

Hon. HENRY C. DIBBLE.

THIRD DISTRICT,

Hon. G. B. DARRALL.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

Hon. GEORGE L. SMITH.

FIFTH DISTRICT,

Hon. FRANK MOREY.

SIXTH DISTRICT,

Hon. CHARLES E. NASH.

A. Simon, news and periodical dealer opposite St. Louis Hotel or St. Louis street, has, besides an assortment of Northern, Western and Eastern papers, the Louisiana, which may always be had there.

The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at Staub's news and periodical depot No. 69 Canal street; and the old stand of Geo. Ellis', opposite the Post Office, where may be obtained the current news journals and literature of the day.

C. H. Hiley, the newsdealer, 19 Commercial Place, keeps constantly on hand a varied assortment of books and literature of all kinds, The LOUISIANIAN may always be found at his counter.

TERREBONNE COMPROMISE.

We are not fully advised of the true nature of the compromise in Terrebonne but if it is what it purports to be, we feel assured the better day so long and ardently wished for is not far distant.

The talk of compromises between individuals who are willing to barter away a few of the offices; the swapping off a colored official or two here and there, or the promise to "count in" a certain percentage of fusionists in the legislature cannot bring us that peace and security which we stand so much in need of; what we desire is a political understanding and copartnership between the white and colored people of Louisiana based upon the American idea of representation.

This can only be accomplished in the manner indicated by the resolutions of the meeting held for the purpose of ratifying the compromise ticket of Terrebonne. Let the white people of the city of New Orleans and the parishes where they have an unquestionable majority of voters, concede to the colored people a fair minority representation, and let the colored people in like manner, where they are in a majority make the same concessions and soon an era of peace, good-will and contentment will be inaugurated, which can never again be disturbed.

White men of Louisiana have you the moral courage to meet the colored people half way on such a proposition?

PERSONAL.

We were pleased to greet on Wednesday our editorial brethren, Messrs. Philip Joseph of the Mobile Watchman and W. E. Cruzan of The Madison Vindicator who called on us while on a short business visit to our city.

Sam. J. Ireland Esq., of Alcorn University, Mississippi was in the city during the week.

We regret to learn that our friend Louis A. Bell Esq., chief clerk of the Surveyor of Customs is now lying seriously ill of typhoid fever.

THAT CONFERENCE AND ITS AGREEMENT.

The President's proclamation and the prompt arrival of Federal troops determined the duration of the White League outbreak and revolution of Sept. 14th. The Penn McEnery government so speedily in possession were by the strong arm of authority compelled to vacate and give place to those against whom they had invoked the dire consequences of battle. This done and the recently deposed government reinstated there came then a desire, which, had it preceded the bloody day of the revolution would have terminated in far better results to the people.

This desire for a conference and compromise grew out of the fears of those who had resumed the functions of their office on the one side, and an indisposition for impending consequences and possibly a wish to obtain the most of a bad outcome upon the other. The leaders, or assumed leaders of each party, assembled.

For several days what the one was required to concede and the other to obtain was the subject matter of discussion. Each side felt that whatever their joint agreement upon questions pertaining to already defined laws would at best obtain but negative results even if their respective followers or associates coincided with their terms.

That this is so the results of the recent conference between Gov. Kellogg's representatives and certain Republicans on the one hand, and Messrs McEnery, Penn, Jones, Choppin, Voorhies, Kenner, Beard Nott and Cage of the White League and insurgent party on the other, attest. Both sides, unauthorized as they themselves admit by other than the disposition for parley each alike desired, and the relations they are presumed to hold towards their respective people, have determined on a basis of compromise which the public have now to carefully consider. They have agreed:

1. The committee representing the Conservative People's Party pledge themselves to cause all violence and intimidation, if any exist, to cease throughout the State, and to assist the constituted authorities in maintaining peace and insuring a strictly fair and impartial registration and election; also to disown acts and threats of personal violence, and all improper influences to control the will of the electors, and to render assistance and to use every effort to subject to the penalties of the law all persons who may commit acts of violence or intimidation, or conspire to do the same.

* * * * *

It is agreed that two persons shall be named by the representatives of the Conservative People's party, who shall be elected according to law, to fill two vacancies which shall be created by resignations in the Returning Board within twenty days.

New Orleans, Sept. 28, 1874.

(Signed) Duncan F. Kenner, For the Conservative Committee of Conference.

(Signed) A. A. Atocha, For the Republican Committee of Conference.

The committee representing the Republicans it may as well be stated, were Messrs. Atocha, Packard, Lewis, Flanders, Brown and Blandin. These last on the publication of the above terms called together their colleagues of the State Central Executive Committee and after considerable discussion obtained the ratification of their acts.

This done there now remains, so far as party organizations go the ratification, on the Conservative-Democratic or White League side, of the Committee of Seventy and the Democratic State Central committee.

Assuming that this will be had let us examine the manner and terms of this agreement. Environed by dangers and difficulties unparalleled in the history of any other State government during the experience of the nation, and seeking as heretofore since Gov. Kellogg's administration by a vacillating and pusillipal policy to avoid the threatened ills, it was assumed that Mr. Packard, as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and

such other gentlemen whom he named as his associates might meet.

The committee on the part of their opponents and confer as to be deemed necessary to be pledged for themselves. This was really the mutual, though unexpressed wish of both parties.

Thus much then of the manner. Neither committee exercising delegated powers of their constituents or associates for the purpose expressed, but both assuming duties and responsibilities which they hope may be endorsed. Now as to the terms.

The State Returning Board is a body whose members were appointed by the Senate, and whose duties defined and regulated by law would be presumed in a healthful community to place them above all unjust suspicions. Composed of gentlemen whose politics and whose personal integrity made them at the time of their selection acceptable to all parties, it is difficult to imagine why a change now should be desired.

Ex-Governor Wells, one of the members of the Board is in politics we believe a Conservative, neither rabid Democrat nor Republican, but simply a Southern gentleman who has so adopted himself to the situation as to desire the peace, order and prosperity of the State on a basis of fair play and just dealing to all. His offence, if he be objectionable to White League leaders, is, that he was, we are told, a Unionist during the war. Senator Anderson, another member of the Board, was, at the time of his selection, and is said to be now by those who know him, an old line Whig. His offence, doubtless, if he be objectionable, lies in his affiliation with the "Kellogg usurpation." Gen. Longstreet, the third member of the Board, is known to all. That he has ever been a politician we do not believe. As a brave man and a gallant soldier for the "Lost Cause" when it needed and required service, Longstreet did his utmost. Equally honorable in surrendering he has accepted the new condition of things, considering that in so doing, his honor as a soldier and a gentleman, were alike enlisted. It is presumable that he is one of the Board, whom it is desirable to remove. The other two gentlemen, Messrs. Casanave and Kenner are colored citizens, competent and worthy, honest and honorable men; whose complexion, however, we doubt not, is objectionable to the White League. Either or both of these will be requested to resign. Assuming the power of the two conferring committees to cause the wished for resignations in the Board, what guarantees have really the non-office seeking, or officeholding citizens of the State in the appointment or selection of more honorable and less partisan members? We have shown, with no disposition to be other than exact, the composition of the present Board and in all candor we ask is it possible for the White League or the Republican Committee to better it? We aver not.

In brief, the conference and its agreement are objectionable substantially upon the grounds that officials, in esse or in posse, officeholders or office seekers, cannot determine what alone the people, either in their sovereign or representative capacity, are competent. The desirability for a peaceful and fair election is shared in common by all good citizens. We are pleased, therefore, that in admitting the lawlessness of their following, the "Conservative People's Party" leaders pledge themselves "to disown acts and threats of personal violence, and all improper influences to control the will of the electors." If this is secured, the people will have attained a great boon in Louisiana in the quiet enjoyment of a right they have hitherto been outrageously denied. We are not sanguine enough however to believe these pledges have any weight outside of the presence of Federal troops who can alone secure an untrammeled election in our State.

Register! Register!
"No intimidation," and "no violence" are now the pledge words of the opposition. Every Republican therefore may register, assured of safety.

We were pleased to greet on Wednesday our editorial brethren, Messrs. Philip Joseph of the Mobile Watchman and W. E. Cruzan of The Madison Vindicator who called on us while on a short business visit to our city.

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SIGNIFICANT.

For some days past a large number of intelligent and independent colored men, who understand the present situation of affairs in Louisiana and who are determined to make an effort to improve the same, have been conferring together. The result of their conference will soon be made known to the public, and we have not a shadow of a doubt but what their action will meet with an enthusiastic endorsement from the honest masses of Louisiana—white and colored.

The State Returning Board is a body whose members were appointed by the Senate, and whose duties defined and regulated by law would be presumed in a healthful community to place them above all unjust suspicions. Composed of gentlemen whose politics and whose personal integrity made them at the time of their selection acceptable to all parties, it is difficult to imagine why a change now should be desired.

The Times said to be owned and controlled by Clinton the imaminate Auditor of State and Gov. Kellogg—as usual attempts to mislead the public in reference to the personnel and movements of these men and just here we wish to remind the Times that its game of keeping the two races antagonistic to each other in Louisiana, is well understood by us and will be ventilated at the proper time.

Register! Register!
Every good Republican owes it to his manhood and citizenship to Register.

THE COLORED CITIZEN AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

Observation of the expression of colored citizens throughout the country, as embodied in the utterances of recent public assemblages and in the editorial articles of representative journals, shows a development of true manhood and individuality as demonstrated in self help and the intelligent use of the ballot, which we are especially glad to perceive.

The Mass Meeting of colored citizens of Boston Massachusetts, expressive of their indignation at the fearful array of Southern outrages, mostly against colored Americans, with similar meetings all over the country and like expressions, together with the intelligent utterances of leading journals in this interest have had a healthy effect upon the public mind in teaching the people that the idea embodied in American citizenship must have sway; and absurd prejudices based upon the false theories of slavery and attempted to be longer continued against free citizens cannot obtain. That in plain words, the enfranchisement of the negro has given him all the rights of citizenship and neither the Bourbons of the South nor their sympathizing, dirt eating associates of the North can withstand the logical sequence of the fifteenth amendment in the facts of law.

Judge A. B. Shanaker, Special Mail agent for this department has tendered his resignation to Post Master Jewell to take effect on the 1st proximo. An active and efficient officer the Judge has rendered himself deservedly popular with the public. It is understood that both Senators Cameron and West united hereon to the complete liberty and exact equality promised American citizens in the triumph of Republican ideas shall be crystallized in the facts of law.

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Mr. J. L. Montieu who has so long and acceptably filled the office of Tax Collector in Jefferson, and who was recently removed to give place to a gentleman named Johnson, known to fame and the public as A. K. was informed by the "honest" Auditor that his, Montieu's accounts were in arrears. Having always been punctilious in the rendering of his collections Mr. Montieu on last Wednesday called on the Auditor and requested a showing of the books.

Mr. Clinton was conveniently absent, but the clerk informed Mr. M. after a pretended examination of a few minutes that that talk was only made by the Auditor as offering a pretext for Johnson's appointment.

Justly indignant, Mr. Montieu requested to see the Auditor but that functionary kept shy. Mr. Montieu who is one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens is now determined that the stately Clinton shall either verify his allegations, or incur the penalty of his induction of a gentleman and upright official.

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"No intimidation," and "no violence" are now the pledge words of the opposition. Every Republican therefore may register, assured of safety.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Eugene Lawrence, in an article on "Louisiana and the rule of Terror" thus graphically and cogently depicts the temper of the loyal North:

"Louisiana, now torn and dismembered by a new insurrection, has been the chief victim of the White Man's League. Rich, populous, the centre of the most hideous features of the Southern slave-trade, it flings itself madly into rebellion without a cause, and stakes its whole welfare upon the maintenance of slavery. It came out from the war ruined and covered with woe. Poverty and even extreme want stalked through the streets of New Orleans, and its people were fed by the charity of the nation they had sought to destroy. Its merchants were bankrupt, its levees crumbling into ruin, and but for the aid of the too lenient North, the Mississippi might have flowed over its richest lands, and its capital fallen into a blighted waste. But the Free States lent it their aid; its people pledged their honor to obey the laws; the prosperity of Louisiana seemed about to revive; the colored population labored once more with new assiduity as free men. It was at this moment that the White Man's League began its outrages, and the new progress of Louisiana suffered a fatal check. In 1867 it had given a Republican majority; in 1868 so fearful had been the system of terrorism established by the Ku-Klux that only five thousand Republicans ventured to vote for Grant and Colfax. From that time the State has been the scene of constant assassinations, outrages, violence, disorder. The life of no Republican, white or black, has been safe. And the people who had sworn obedience to the constitution and the laws have violated every principle of honor. Capital and industry have fled from the terrified community. The shops and houses of New Orleans have stood silent and empty. The Mississippi has broken over the crumbling levees, and a large part of the people of the State have once more lived upon the arms of the nation. The White Man's League has effected the ruin of a community that might have been slowly benefited by Northern capital and enterprise, and has at last completed its crimes by risking a new rebellion. Nothing but severe and stern justice should now be awarded to this infamous association. The murderers who in 1868 drove all the Republican voters from the polls, who in 1872 burned nearly a hundred colored people in Grant Parish, and who have recently slaughtered the United States officials at Coushatta, whose offenses are enormous and indescribable, have presumed to seize upon the city of New Orleans, and defy the will of the people. Living upon the arms of the government, they have yet found money, it seems, to purchase muskets; covered with crime, they appeal to the country for sympathy. But the strong arm of the law has already reached them, and they will find that the period of mercy is past. Rebellion and disunion must be crushed to atoms in every Southern State, and so strict a guard kept for the future that our country will offer no asylum for traitors in the guise of a White Man's League."

Had the action of Congress been final, either recognizing or rejecting the Republican government of this State, there would have occurred no such armed revolution as we witnessed two weeks since.

Fortunately the errors of the past may be remedied. That we have already the silver lining to the dark clouds that have so long overcast our horizon is demonstrated in the increased positive temper of the country that loyalty, integrity, and devotion to the flag and the Union, shall not longer go unprotected and unsupported in the South, but that the Free States will be the scene of constant assassinations, outrages, violence, disorder. The life of no Republican, white or black, has been safe. And the people who had sworn obedience to the constitution and the laws have violated every principle of honor. Capital and industry have fled from the terrified community. The shops and houses of New Orleans have stood silent and empty. The Mississippi has broken over the crumbling levees, and a large part of the people of the State have once more lived upon the arms of the nation. The White Man's League has effected the ruin of a community that might have been slowly benefited by Northern capital and enterprise, and has at last completed its crimes by risking a new rebellion. Nothing but severe and stern justice should now be awarded to this infamous association. The murderers who in 1868 drove all the Republican voters from the polls, who in 1872 burned nearly a hundred colored people in Grant Parish, and who have recently slaughtered the United States officials at Coushatta, whose offenses are enormous and indescribable, have presumed to seize upon the city of New Orleans, and defy the will of the people. Living upon the arms of the government, they have yet found money, it seems, to purchase muskets; covered with crime, they appeal to the country for sympathy. But the strong arm of the law has already reached them, and they will find that the period of mercy is past. Rebellion and disunion must be crushed to atoms in every Southern State, and so strict a guard kept for the future that our country will offer no asylum for traitors in the guise of a White Man's League."

The Pacific Appeal, San Francisco, commenting on the Louisiana revolution, and "new rebels" says:

"But as the question of Seneyship has been left open, it has kept the people of Louisiana undecided until the present unhappy culmination. If Kellogg is the legal Governor, then Pinchback is the legal United States Senator, and we can not see how the former could be sustained and the latter thrown out, except in consequence of his election. Hence the Seneyship is as much at the bottom of the cause of the Louisiana disturbances as that of the Governorship."

All is with Grant. He can make or mar Louisiana for many long years to come.—Vicksburg.

We are not certain that our Texas Republican exchanges will heartily endorse the last line of the following, from Harper's Weekly, eu-

logueum:

The Mississippi Pilot says of the organization of "the Gray and the Blue" attempted in that State, that "it transpires already, the organization is a political one, a sort of side show to the White Man's League or the Color Line."

"At one of their meetings, last week, a resolution was adopted which the following sentiment was incorporated:"

HEAD'S VICKSBURG ENCAMPMENT, CHAMBERS OF THE BLUE AND GRAY, Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 7, '74.

Be it resolved by this Encampment, that we deeply sympathize with the people of Louisiana in their efforts to rid the State of the unjust usurpation of their Government by the force of arms, and we hereby rejoice that they have shown their manhood and courage in the manner in which they have fought the oppressors from power.

GOSSIP.

manently over its stars are crimsoned red; and not one foot of soil can ever be under the jurisdiction of the United States, baptized in fire and judgment that can not be worthy of its own government.

Law suit is now pending in England between a life insurance company and a client who had insured his wife. She having died, and the husband claiming the amount of the assurance, the company have refused payment on the novel grounds that though the wife was not poisoned by her husband directly, but died from habitual intemperance, yet the latter since the insurance of her life had developed in her an inordinate passion for gin, which in its excessive use resulted in her death. On this plea of the deliberate intent of the husband to defraud the company by thus producing his wife's death, they resist the payment of their policy. The decision of this novel suit is looked for with interest.

CHANGES.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE.—

Are apt to take exalted views of even menial occupations when such may be the means to a desired and meritorious end. Sixteen students of Dartmouth College have served as waiters at the Profile House, White Mountains, during the past summer. They received twenty dollars per month as wages, and this sum was often doubled or trebled by donations so that the season proved quite profitable to the students and they obtained enough money to prosecute their college studies for some time.

AMONG THE MANY.—

Other exhibitions of "skilled talent" employed on the "Auditorial organ," the Times, the effusion of last Monday on "Barber the bold" occur to us as the most marked in its total absence of wit or even enough humor to provoke a smile—though from its conception and attempts to be funny we doubt not the article in question occasioned the "skilled" writer much labor,—as in every other respect it is untrue.

General Barber may not in the Clinton estimation be a great soldier, but we submit that with all the latter's twaddle of christian courage and resignation, whether the man who braved danger and obeyed orders is not preferable to the cowardly cur who abandoned the field at the first signal of alarm. General Barber remained with his troops until it was determined to vacate his post under superior orders. He did his duty, honorably and well. Can the sniveling hero, his accuser, who ran at the first indication of danger say as much?

THE LOUISVILLE.—

Courier-journal has certainly need for a better correspondent. The Picayune is righteously indignant at having been assigned the insignificance of second in the Democratic public esteem to the Times.

Evidently the Courier-journal man must have been interviewed.

He saw "Honesty."

BOSTON.—Is to have the rare pleasure of exhibiting the Montpensier collection of paintings, one of the finest if not the best private galleries in world.

Becoming alarmed at the anarchic condition of Spain, the Duke de Montpensier sent fifty-two of his most valuable paintings from his palace of San Telmo in Seville to Gibraltar. There Sir Francis Grant, president of the English Royal Academy was to have taken them to England. But finding it impossible during the year, remained in the Custom-House at Gibraltar. Fortunately a wealthy Boston gentleman with other friends by a little diplomacy and most substantial guarantees received them for America.

Ample fire and marine insurance risks on the Duke's own valuation were taken.

The pictures which are nearly all of the Spanish school range in value from one hundred thousand to a greater number of dollars.

They are such choice masterpieces of art that it is rightly conjectured the American public will take a national interest to their exhibition.

Register? Register!

No man who values the liberties of himself and family can fail to register. Be prepared to vote!

AMERICUS CLUB.

LECTURE OF JUDGE A. B. SLOANAKER.

One of the most intelligent audiences it has ever been our good fortune to see, assembled last evening in the Central church to hear the lectures of Judge A. B. Sloanaker on "An overland trip to California." While the people were coming in we looked with careful attention at the prominent persons present, and now and then would watch the members of the organization, who shown themselves in a manner dignified and reserved, yet agreeable and thorough. At eight o'clock the exercises of the evening commenced by the singing of a Quartette by the choir of Central church. Then followed the introductory remarks of the President of the club, who explained the objects and purposes of the organization. We regret we have not the space to give an extended report of the remarks of this young gentlemen nor of the lecture. He said however, that the practical labor contemplated would consist in the establishment of a reading room, library and social parlors where the members could store their minds with useful information and participate in rational enjoyment and participation of the lecture. And what he said about the Yosemite valley the Big Trees, the Geysers, and other California instances too numerous to mention marvels that the lecturer was a close observer and knew what he was talking about. His judgement of the Indians and their treatment was the most practical we ever listened to and what he said of Captain Jack and his tribe, including his experience at their execution was truly interesting. The lecturer did not confine himself entirely to California but gave of his experience travel and impressions thereon in Oregon, Nevada, Wyoming and Washington territories and his comparison of the climate, with an allusion to the rainy and dry seasons including his experience at two earthquakes proved valuable information to his audience. The lecturer throughout was heartily applauded, and listened to with that careful attention which demonstrated that he had his audience charmed by the manner in which he described the beautiful scenery, incidents of his trip, and personal experiences in the West. The entertainment concluded with a duet by Mr. G. H. Fayerweather and Miss Cabrera. The audience then slowly dispersed some of whom met again in the basement of the church where the lady friends of the club entertained for a pleasant half hour by their agreeable presence and brilliant conversation, those who called. Misses Dunn, Smith and Kennedy presided at the refreshment table which we learn yielded quite a handsome sum to the club. Among the many persons in the large audience, we noticed Postmaster Wickersham of Mobile, Senator Pinchback and lady, Gov. Antoine and lady, Hon. James Lewis and lady, Senator Barber and lady, Postmaster Ringgold, Hon. John Cockrell, W. C. Kemsella and Family, General Chester, Hon. Wm. G. Brown and lady, Mrs. Gov. Dunn, Mr. Fayerweather and lady and a host of other ladies and gentlemen too numerous to mention.

We are informed on good authority that the organization of the White League in this State was due to the active exertions of a Mr. John Welles, chief clerk and intimate associate of E. E. Norton U. S. Register in Bankruptcy for Louisiana. As a leader and participant in the events of Sept. 14th, Mr. Welles was prominent, losing his life in the sanguinary conflict which ensued against the very government for which Mr. Norton had claimed all along such especial consideration.

The citizen who would sell his registration certificate, would barter away for a mess of pottage all his rights of liberty and manhood.

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workshops, farms and otherwise. He described the system of Polygamy from the Mormon standpoint and spoke kindly of Brigham Young and the Mormon families, although he objected to their system of theocracy in the political government, and considered women's suffrage as execrable in Utah, a mere farce on the elective franchise. He painted in glowing terms the future of Utah and in fact was so complimentary to the Mormons that we are afraid they have captured him or that he may have his eye for a future bishopric in the church, and his descriptions of the wealth and architectural structure of their buildings, certainly shows them to be a wonderful people, with abounding resources of a great people.

From the Mormons he took us to Ogden to resume our journey on the Central Pacific road to San Francisco. Here the descriptive powers of the orator were wonderful, as vividly described all the big things of California, including the prodigious growth of the vegetation, the wonderful scenes, the magnificent climate, the fast horses, the sheep herding, the vineyards and wine making the bee hiving the great cities and their resources, the different classes of gold mining, with the separation works and the way the gold was got out of the ore, including the Chinese population of the Pacific, and their future as part of the American population. His description of the Chinese religion and a personal illustration he gave was truly wonderful, and may be considered the principal merit of the lecture. And what he said about the Yosemite valley the Big Trees, the Geysers, and other California instances too numerous to mention marvels that the lecturer was a close observer and knew what he was talking about. His judgement of the Indians and their treatment was the most practical we ever listened to and what he said of Captain Jack and his tribe, including his experience at their execution was truly interesting. The lecturer did not confine himself entirely to California but gave of his experience travel and impressions thereon in Oregon, Nevada, Wyoming and Washington territories and his comparison of the climate, with an allusion to the rainy and dry seasons including his experience at two earthquakes proved valuable information to his audience. The lecturer throughout was heartily applauded, and listened to with that careful attention which demonstrated that he had his audience charmed by the manner in which he described the beautiful scenery, incidents of his trip, and personal experiences in the West. The entertainment concluded with a duet by Mr. G. H. Fayerweather and Miss Cabrera. The audience then slowly dispersed some of whom met again in the basement of the church where the lady friends of the club entertained for a pleasant half hour by their agreeable presence and brilliant conversation, those who called. Misses Dunn, Smith and Kennedy presided at the refreshment table which we learn yielded quite a handsome sum to the club. Among the many persons in the large audience, we noticed Postmaster Wickersham of Mobile, Senator Pinchback and lady, Gov. Antoine and lady, Hon. James Lewis and lady, Senator Barber and lady, Postmaster Ringgold, Hon. John Cockrell, W. C. Kemsella and Family, General Chester, Hon. Wm. G. Brown and lady, Mrs. Gov. Dunn, Mr. Fayerweather and lady and a host of other ladies and gentlemen too numerous to mention.

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GET YOUR SHIRTS.

S. N. MOODY'S,

CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,

NEW ORLEANS.



Try Six Champion Shirts for \$3,
equal in style and fit to those which have
won the highest premiums all over the world.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
every description equally cheap.

June 6, 1874.

EDWARD LILIENTHAL,

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND

SILVER WARE,

No. 96 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE

GLASSES.

June 6, 1874.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

B. T. WALSH,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

No. 10 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

JULY 1, 1874.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

THE SOUTHERNANT OF

DUNHAM & SONS, CHICKERING & SONS,

PLEXEY, AND J. P. HALE'S IMPROVED PIANOS, AND NEED-

HAM & SONS' SILVER

TONGUE, J. WESTY

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Has constantly on hand at his Salerooms

80, 82 AND 90 BARONET STREET,

A Superb Stock of these Grand Unrivalled Instruments.

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VIEWS OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

THE SOUTH CHARGED WITH REBELLION AND WAR.

(From the Boston Journal.)

If the tragedies that are daily occurring were simply murder or assassination to gratify personal revenge, or to obtain a coveted booty, they might be left to the disposal of the local authorities, and no Governmental interference would be deemed desirable or necessary; but they are notably for diabolical ends, against the enjoyment of equal civil and political rights, and in the interest of that rebellious spirit which involved us in one of the bloodiest conflicts recorded in the annals of history, and which incomparably profited to rule in hell rather than serve to heaven. They mean the suppression of the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to peaceably assemble together for redress of grievances, the independent exercise of the elective franchise in the hands of freemen, and the overthrow of all the wife-guards of personal security. They mean rebellion and war—an insurrection in imprio, whereby American citizenship may be trampled upon with impunity.

Of course, the rebel justification for these horrible deeds is that the victims were conspiring for the destruction of the whites, or purposing some other evil device; but the accusation is manifestly that of the wolf in the fable against the lamb. In the end, it is always shown in such cases that the aggressors are the diabolical and degraded whites, whose tiger ferocity is unassimilable. The colored people of the South are the least inclined to bloodshed of any considerable portion of mankind: they forbear and forgive, and readily endeavor to keep the peace in a manner that would be regarded as lack of manhood in white men; they know, moreover, that in any collision with their satanic enemies they would be the chief sufferers, and a circumstance, born of prolonged martyrdom, leads to all possible endurance on their part under the most cruel provocations. If, in any case, goaded to desperation, say of their number are in self-defense, or are nerve to pull a trigger, the act is magnified into a diabolical uprising of the blacks to exterminate the whites, whose passions are most easily set on fire of hell.

The real truth is that the South is still rebel in heart and purpose, devoid of all patriotic feeling, charged with deadly malignity toward all Northern residents on her soil who will not wear a padlock upon their lips, utterly anti-American, covered with gross ignorance and brutal demoralization like a pall, and closely allied to barbarism. That in Georgia alone forty-eight militia companies refuse to carry the United States flag while bearing the United States arms down from the arsenals of the General Government is symptomatic of her rotten condition generally. In vain has her bloody rebellion been more than magnanimously condoned by that Government, and not a single traitor executed for treason; in vain has the North charitably contributed millions of dollars to save the Southern people from the horrors of starvation, and millions more to spread the light of education among them; in vain have Northern capital, enterprise and industry sought to develop the locked-up resources of that thrifless and inert section of land; in vain has every effort been made to "conciliate our Southern brethren" by diverse ways and means not always commendable. Darkness has as much fellowship with light and Belli with Christ, as the South has with the North. All her sufferings are by her own infliction, and she is one implacable enemy.

BEECHER-TILTONISM.

Tilton is going to sue Beecher, and Beecher is going to sue Tilton; Moulton is going to sue the newspaper, and Mr. Tilton and Mrs. Tilton are going to sue for divorce; and then Beecher and Tilton and Mrs. Tilton and Moulton will all wish themselves dead, and everybody will wish they were.—[Washington Star.]

Brooklyn must be a cheerful city. Being cross-examined as to what he meant by saying, "I wish I were dead," Mr. Beecher replied: "I know I frequently said 'I wish I were dead,' and Theodore Tilton, he came in and said he wished he was dead, and Mr. Moulton was frequently in a state in which he wished he was dead, and Mrs. Moulton said, I am living among friends, every one of whom wishes he were dead."—[N. Y. Palladium.]

The following is the proposed constitutional amendment which has been falsely attributed to one of the candidates for Congress in this district: "It shall forever be unlawful for any man to part his name or hair in the middle, and no person who so offends shall be eligible to any office of honor, trust or profit, race, color, sex or previous condition to the contrary notwithstanding, nevertheless, however."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

LETTERS.

Letters go to any part of the United States for three cents per half ounce, or fraction thereof, if prepaid.

Unpaid letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

BOOKS.

Postage on Books, Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals, not exceeding two ounces in weight, 2 cts. Each additional two ounces to 4 cts.

The weight of packages of Merchandise, Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12 ounces, Books to 4 pounds.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers sent from the office of publication may be paid at the Post Office from which they are received at the following rates quarterly, in advance:

Half-year.....35 cts. per qr.

Week.....5 "

Monthlies (not over 4 oz.) 3 "

Quarterlies.....1 "

The weight of packages of Merchandise,

Metals, Ores and Minerals is limited to 12

ounces, Books to 4 pounds.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality

all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and preference to all who merit them.

Desires of allying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing this there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and indiscriminating administration of justice.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS cannot be used to post a letter.

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POST ITEMS.

It costs 15 cents extra, besides the regular postage, to register a letter. Letters may be registered at any Post Office.

Money Orders can be obtained only at designated Money Order Offices.

The system and care with which registered letters are transmitted and delivered, render them very safe for sending moderate sums of money.

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EXTRA LOUISIANIAN!

Address of Colored Men to the People of Louisiana!

UNION, PEACE, AND RECONCILIATION ADVOCATED.

The following important and excellent document having been adopted by a large number of intelligent and influential colored men and sent to us for publication, we deem it of sufficient importance to submit to the public without delay, in the shape of an extra.

An Address of Colored Men to the People.

Fellow citizens: We have recently experienced a succession of governments, out of which have grown issues, questions and policies, so intimately connected with our welfare, that it becomes necessary to declare our convictions and foreshadow our political action.

We are still the same quiet and well-disposed people as ever, cherishing no animosities, animated by a desire of peace and good will towards all men, and exerting our efforts and influence to conduce to a union of the two races in which the interests of the whites would be respected and the rights of the blacks preserved. Our past experience has been gloomy, while our present condition and future prospects are not without depressing shadows. We deeply regret, in the progress which the nation has made, and which mankind approves, raising us from servitude to citizenship, that we are so little indebted to the white people of Louisiana for the moral and political blessings which we now enjoy. Our association and connection with them have been painful and bitter. In sorrow we prefer to throw the mantle of charity over their unchristian administration of our interests, and seek only the best means of promoting the welfare of the State, and the permanent happiness and prosperity of all the people.

Official data credits our population with being in excess, in this State, of all our white fellow citizens, viz., 365,000 colored, and 362,000 white persons. There are at least ten thousand unnaturalized foreigners, and a large number of octoroons, included in the census of the whites.

Nature and the genius of our institutions have committed the political complexion of this State to our choice, if voters are undeterred and frauds are not practiced. Voting us down in a fair election is impossible; aggressions upon our new-born rights have been resisted by the powers of Government, and knocking us down to intimidate us has always brought the nation to our protection. Since frauds, massacres, and armed resistance, in the interests of the whites, have failed to obtain for them that recognition claimed to be due their numbers, cultivation and wealth, it would be wise for them to adopt a policy of conciliation, with justice for its basis and honor for its bounds.

We are Republicans in politics, both from instinct and conviction. Under the banners of its champions we have been advanced in the pathway of civil and political progress, until the measure of our ambition has been almost realized. We are grateful for the past and hopeful of the future. A party which subdued a gigantic rebellion—which made freedom universal and citizenship

impartial—which reconstructed the foundations of State upon a basis of national progress, irrespective of color, deserves our confidence and co-operation. It is not men but measures which intensify our republicanism. It is principles not persons which continue our unwavering worship at the Republican altar. If our white fellow citizens desire our concurrent action upon local issues, they should not only inspire us with confidence in their political professions, but they must relieve us of all apprehensions in the enjoyment of our constitutional rights. Our homes may be destroyed, our school houses wrapt in flames, our churches desecrated, and our people massacred, but as long as the national Republican party shall be as true to our liberties in the future as it has been in the past, we shall neither be seduced nor coerced from our partisan fealty.

While we have so much to encourage us in the attitude of the National Administration and are sustaining the State Government, we cannot be insensible to the fact that the Republican party in this State, since reconstruction, has been manipulated and controlled by men as much bleached in complexion and politics as the most rampant white leaguer in Louisiana. The power and patronage of the State Government and some of the Federal offices in this city are being dispensed so as to exclude our wealth and intelligence from political prominence. So humiliating has become our experience under the administrations which have been inaugurated by our suffrages, that we occasionally doubt the republicanism of some of our leaders. Official influences have been unkindly exerted to defeat and suppress representative colored men, while in some instances illiterate and unworthy persons of color have been maneuvered into official positions as the best specimen of our people. No State can boast of more wealthy, intelligent and refined colored men than Louisiana, and yet it is hardly possible to conceive of less official respect, and consideration to character and ability, than it is our misfortune to receive from the powers that be.

We constitute the body of Republicans, but our integrity and capacity are ignored in the councils of the party, while our manhood and citizenship are not unfrequently humiliated in our intercourse with those whom we have exalted to power. There is a species of mystery, so far as we are concerned, about the plans of campaign and the policy of the State Administration, which denies to every colored man in this commonwealth, not even excepting the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State, the Superintendent of Public Education, and the State Treasurer, all participation and knowledge of the confidential workings of the party and government. Humiliating as it may appear, with all of our devotion to Republicanism, there is not a man of color, official or otherwise, who can inform us, in the present crisis, of the system to be pursued by the party, or the policy of the Administration upon a single measure of public interest. We would reflect no credit upon our developed manhood and intelligence, nor be worthy of the privileges of American citizenship, did we not indignantly resent the treatment of puppets.

We do not object to the com-

plexion of our leaders, but we do protest against the manifestation of that uncharitable and unjust spirit which ostracizes us in the administration which we have created with our suffrages. Men are likely to be as much wanting in integrity as self-respect when they will solicit our support, and then shrink from official intercourse with us. An administration which is ashamed of the source from whence it sprung, and in its dispensations discriminates invidiously against its partisans, incites the gravest apprehensions of ingratitude and treachery. While we are Republicans we are also American citizens. We owe much to our party, but more to our country, and realizing as we do that the Republican party, as controlled in Louisiana, is frequently at variance with equal and exact justice to its conscientious adherents, it becomes our duty to grasp the situation, and encourage such a course of wisdom and patriotism as would receive the approval and support of the people irrespective of color.

The administration of Governor Kellogg owes its existence to our support, and to that extent we are responsible. We, in many respects, have been sadly disappointed. But painful as are our regrets over the past, they are slight when contrasted with our fearful anticipations. Our experience impresses us with the conviction, that the integrity of the Republican party is not subserved by the policies pursued by the State Government, and we shudder as we contemplate that our interests are likely to be compromised for individual aggrandizement, and through fears of personal safety. The Governor seems to represent a policy which is neither generous to the whites, nor just to the blacks. It is rigorous and obstinate in its crusade against the aspirations of its colored friends, while it is obsequious and wavering in all dealings with its political foes.

We have never entertained a doubt as to the justice and equity of Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg's claim to be Governor of Louisiana. As he undoubtedly received a majority of the legal votes cast in 1872, we are grateful to President Grant for his recognition and support of the State Government, which time will vindicate, even in the estimation of those who now disapprove of Federal action. Revolution can not be tolerated by our Government, which affords swift and ample means, if judiciously applied, to recover every right, or obtain redress for all wrongs. The stone which was rejected in 1867, may even now, if accepted by our white fellow citizens, become under the guidance of wisdom and patriotism, the corner stone of happiness, prosperity and good government.

The political hostility of the conservatives and personal antipathies of many of the white Republicans towards us, render our position peculiar and embarrassing. All that is virtuous in the administration of public affairs is claimed by the whites, while all that is vicious is accredited to the blacks. Neither the influence nor the opportunity has been permitted to us to shape or control any policy. We have retrograded rather than advanced under the administration; and had it not been for some of the inflexible white Republicans, we would long since have been where political hope is a stranger, and republican justice could not have reached us.

We are the life of Louisiana—the substance of the conservatives and the pivot of the white Republicans. Our cultivation of the soil mainly gives to the State the prosperity she enjoys; and to our votes the State Government owes its existence. We are the true friends of the southern people, and if encouraged in our good intentions, would soon bring order out of chaos. We are depressed and sickened by the unsettled and disordered state of society, and would gladly welcome any solution consistent with honor, and compatible with the liberties of our people. We are ready and willing to adopt any honorable adjustment tending to harmonize the races; but as a condition preceding such action, which we deem of more importance to our people than official favors, we would require that the merchants and others who recently dismissed from their employment laborers of long service and established characters, for no other reason than their color, should reinstate them, as far as may be consistent with our unified purpose.

Overtures of concession at any previous period in our political experience might have suggested that we were influenced by improper motives, or that we had taken counsel of our fears; but now, with the tramp of Federal soldiers on every street,—with gunboats and monitors in our waters,—with the mighty sentiment of the North pledged to the protection of our liberties and citizenship,—and with the irresistible power of the general government, guaranteeing the full exercise of our rights, we, while independent of the political favor of our white fellow citizens, are willing to concede an equitable and honorable basis for united action, free from suspicion and restraint, in the interest of good government. We have been wronged, outraged and massacred by the whites, without cause or provocation, until the air is heavy with our sighs, and the waters of Louisiana are reddened with our blood; but as citizens, we cannot retaliate, and as christians we bear our afflictions as becomes our faith.

With a view to harmony, progress and impartial justice, the Executive Committee is hereby authorized and directed to confer with the Governor and any representative body of our fellow citizens upon the situation, in furtherance of such united action as would conduce to more respect for law and order, a higher standard in the administration of public affairs, and the adoption of such a policy upon local issues as would commend itself to the impartial judgment of all the people.

FELIX C. ANTOINE,
President of Genl. Com.
H. A. CORBIN,
Secretary Genl. Com.

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